Cambria Freeman.

H. A. MYERS, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1869. NUMBER 35.

DENTISTRY?

DR. JOHN FRY,

Assisted by his Daughter,

Having permanently located in Johnstown, is prepared to answer all professional calls, and insert ARTIFICIAL TEETH on genuine Rubber (Vulcanite) Base, or, if preferred, he will insert them on Gold (20 carets fine), or Silver (chemically pure)—both of his own preparing on Platina, Alumnium, Palladium, Coralite and Adamantine. Also, the Porcelain teeth.

Extracting, Filling and Cleaning of Teeth carefully performed, avoiding all unnecessary pain.

He would also call attention to his new mode filling teeth with CRYSTAL GOLD, which is the best preparation ever introduced for filling teeth. He can restore a TOOTH TO ITS NATURAL SHAPE with this gold, and make the filling as solid as a piece of gold coin. Go and have your teeth examined every six months at least, and if there is any decay about them have them filled with Crystal Gold and you will never need artificial teeth. Artificial teeth are a good substitute, but they do not compare with the natural teeth when in a healthy state.

All work done in such manner as not to be excelled in Style, Beauty, Comfort, Lightness, Durability, and warranted to give satisfaction and be harmless to the mouth.

Samples of his work may be examined by all who desire to see them. The following speaks for itself:

TESTIMONIALS.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Latrobe and Ligonier, Westmoreland county, Pa., cheerfully submit the following as expressive of our estimate of Dr. Fry's abilities as a Dentist:

We regard Dr. Fry as naturally adapted to the profession of his choice. His mechanical ingenuity has furnished to his art many invaluable modifications and improvements, and we deem it due to him and the public at large to say that, from a long and intimate acquaintance, we can confidently recommend him to all who may feel interested, as an able, faithful and experienced workman.

LATROBE—Eli Ferguson, M. D., John McGirr, M. D., Rev. Jerome Kearney, J. L. Chamber, W. S. Head, Joseph A. Head, Mich'l Bossert, David Williams.

LIGONIER—L. T. Beam, M. D., Wm. Ashcom, Jacob Eicher, N. M. Marker, Esq., Jacob Breniser, P. M., Joseph Scroggs, D. D.

LAUGHLINSTOWN—Robert Louther, Esq, A. G. Armor, P. M.

FAIRFIELD—Dr. James Taylor. [my 6-1y]

NEW MERCANTILE FIRM!

IN EBENSBURG!

EDWARD ROBERTS hereby gives notice to his old friends and customers that, on the first day of July, inst., he admitted his son, GEORGE H. ROBERTS, into full partnership with him in the mercantile business in Ebensburg, and that hereafter the firm name will be EDWARD ROBERTS & SON.

Our stock will embrace everything in the Fancy and Staple Dry Goods line, Groceries of all kinds, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, of the latest styles and of all qualities, a full line of Hardware, Queensware, &c., and in fact every article to be found in a well regulated country store.

☞Having enjoyed a successful and pleasant experience of more than twenty years in the business at this place, and having completed a spacious edifice on High street and increased my facilities for supplying my friends at all times and at the lowest prices with the best articles in the market, I confidently appeal to those who have so generously given me their confidence and support in the past to continue the same measure of patronage towards the new firm. EDWARD ROBERTS.

Ebensburg, July 15, 1869. tf.

FOR SALE!

PURE BRED HOGS AND FOWLS, WINTER SEED WHEAT and other FARM SEEDS, from Deitz's Experimental Farm, Chambersburg, Pa.

Diehl's and Boughton Beardless; Week's and Treadwell's Bearded White Wheats; French White and Red Chaff; Purple Straw Bearded Red Mediterranean, and German Amber Bearded, are the best, earliest, hardiest and most productive Wheats that can be recommended for general cultivation. 4 pounds of any kind by mail, post paid, for $1. Twenty heads of different varieties sent, post paid, for $1.—Twenty other varieties of Wheat, Barley and Oats, of last year's importation. See DEITZ'S EXPERIMENTAL FARM JOURNAL; send and subscribe for it; only $1.50 per year; the most useful journal printed. Address

GEO. A. DEITZ, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Earliest, Hardiest and Most Productive Red Wheat is the French White Chaff.

September 9, 1869. 4t.

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE.—Having purchased the tools and fixtures of Mr. T. W. Williams, and leased the building recently occupied by S. Singleton, Esq., on High street, opposite the store of Zahm & Son, the subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Ebensburg and parts adjacent that he is prepared to furnish all kind of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE of his own manufacture, which he will not only guarantee perfect in make and material, but fully as moderate in price as like articles are sold by any manufacturer in the county. Special attention paid to making and putting up SPOUTING of all kinds. An examination of my work and prices is respectfully solicited, and I have no fear but what I can give entire satisfaction to all who favor me with their custom.

VALENTINE LUTTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Aug. 5, 1869.-tf.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the LUMBER BUSINESS has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.—The books of the firm have been left with Owen Cunningham for settlement.

F. BEARER,
OWEN CUNNINGHAM.

Ebensburg, August 24, 1869.

PARTNERSHIP.—The Lumber business will hereafter be conducted by the firm of Cunningham & Stonebeck, who will be prepared at all times to fill orders for Poplar, Ash, Cherry, Linn and Pine Lumber, Sawed and Shaved Shingles, and will purchase all kinds of Lumber at the highest market rates for cash.

CUNNINGHAM & STONEBECK.

NOTICE.—The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county to make distribution of the fund in the hands of JAMES E. NEASON, Administrator of the estate of JOHN E. MCDERMITT, deceased, will sit for that purpose, at his office in Ebensburg, on FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1869, when and where the parties interested may attend if they think proper.

JOS. M'DONALD, Auditor.

Ebensburg, Sept. 16, 1869.-3t.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

HON. ASA PACKER AT HOME.

Conversations with a Reporter—His Views on the Campaign—The State Finances—Rigid Economy—The Pardoning Power—Class Legislation—Development of the State Resources—Suffrage, &c.

Correspodence of the New York Sun.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Sept. 7.—Way up in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania, where the picturesque Lehigh river forces its way through the narrowest gorge of the Blue Mountains, nestles the town of Mauch Chunk.

THE MAN OF MARK.

In this town resides a man of mark. When the representatives of all the Democrats in the United States assembled at Tammany Hall, in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July, 1868, to select a candidate for the high office of President, the delegation in that body from the State of Pennsylvania twenty eight times cast their united twenty-six votes for Asa Packer. But though Asa Packer's turn had not come, and therefore another was selected instead, it is by no means certain that the wisest choice was made. Again, a few weeks since the unterrified Democracy of Pennsylvania assembled in delegate Convention to select a candidate for Gubernatorial honors, and, after due reflection and consideration, the choice fell upon Asa Packer.

Asa Packer, this favorite of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, is the man of mark who resides in this town. In it, and yet isolated from it. Asa Packer is a man of the people. Asa Packer's home is the home of Asa Packer's family. The one belongs to the many; the other to the one. While the home is in Mauch Chunk, it is distinct from Mauch Chunk—as distinct from the town as the green oasis on the broad, sandy plains of Sahara is from the the desert itself. This home is the abode of elegance, refinement, luxury and ease. It monopolizes a commanding point on the hillsides, where wealth has dug out a plain, and built terraces, and planted rare flowers, and cultivated choice shrubbery, and in the midst of this garden has reared a princely mansion, and adorned its interior with costly furniture, capacious shelves, lined with books, elegant pictures, and frescoes, statuary, and other works of art. This is the home of Asa Packer, located in the town of the coal miners, yet contrasting in every respect so conspicuously with the homes adjoining and surrounding it. And here Asa Packer's family lives.

THE STORY OF THE MAN OF MARK.

But who is Asa Packer?

A poor carpenter from Connecticut, leaving his native State in pursuit of employment; a busy, bustling, prosperous merchant in the wilds of Pennsylvania; an enterprising, pushing adventurous operator in new schemes for the development of his adopted State; a great and successful coal miner; a founder of banks; a railroad king; a man of untold wealth, the result of honest toil, prudent living, and a sagacity unsurpassed.

Such is Asa Packer.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

"Mr. Packer, will you ride down?" said the omnibus driver, reining up to the sidewalk, as he noticed the great man with his satchel headed toward the depot.

"No, I thank you; I can walk," was the reply.

"Better hurry, then," said the driver; "time's most up."

"Oh, I'll catch the train; there's ten minutes yet"

"Judge, let me carry your satchel," said the pompous country squire, rushing up and clutching the baggage of the great man.

"Oh, no; I can carry it. It ain't heavy," replied Asa Packer; but the bag, nevertheless was wrenched from his hand.

"Off again, Judge?" said the affable merchant, as he rushed out from his store to shake hands with the domestic stranger.

"Yes; I have got to run up the road apiece."

"Well, good luck to you."

"Judge Packer," said I adandoning all expectation of securing a more favorable opportunity, "I have made a diligent search for you, and run a long chase after you, but I do not see as I can run you down in private. Here is a note that will both introduce me and explain my visit." And I handed the great man a letter with which I had been favored by a personal friend of the man of mark.

The Judge—why he is called "Judge" I do not know—read the letter carefully. He pondered over it. He studied it. He seemed to be weighing the words of which it was composed. Finally he seemed to be satisfied with it, and turning a smiling face upon me he said:

"I am in something of a hurry to catch the twelve o'clock train. It lacks ten minutes of the time now. If you will walk to the depot with me, we can talk on the way.

Now, the distance from the centre of the town of Mauch Chunk to the depot of the Lehigh Valley road is not very great, nor is ten minutes much time in which to discuss the great political questions of the day.—But as "half a loaf is better than no bread," I accepted the proposition with thanks, determined to make the most of the opportunity, at the same time despatching a messenger to my hotel with a bank note to liquidate my bill, and order for my satchel, so as to be prepared to follow up the opportunity if it promised well.

PETTY LARCENY.

"Judge, have you anything more to say to me?" This remark was addressed by Judge Packer to another individual rejoicing in the title of "Judge," who seemed to be a sort of Home Secretary to the great man.

"I'll walk over with you," replied the other Judge, and, suiting the action to the word, he took position on the right of the man of mark, and at once proceeded to engage him in a conversation of a very intricate and important nature, judging from the earnestness he manifested. All of which I considered petty larceny. The time was mine. Judge Packer had given it to me. It was none too much. I couldn't afford to loose a second of it. Still the other Judge pressed his earnest confab, and the great Judge listened with close attention, and I modestly went out of line, and straggled ahead, waiting deferentially for a summons to proceed with my interviewing. And then we reached the platform of the depot, with its crowd of waiting passengers, all of whom pressed upon my great Judge, and claimed the privilege of shaking hands with him and saying a friendly word to him, all of which served to separate that everlasting bore of a Judge from him, whereupon I clutched my man convulsively by the lappel of his coat, and, dragging him around the end of the building, had him by myself alone.

PERSISTENCE OF THE "SUN" CORRESPONDENT.

"How far north are you going, Judge?" I asked in breathless haste.

"I'm going up into Susquehanna," he replied.

"How far can I go on this train and get back in time to catch the New York train to-night?"

"To Wilkesbarre."

"How long does it take to go to Wilkesbarre?"

"About three hours"

"Very well; then I'll get on the train with you, and we can talk as we go along."

"As you please," replied the Judge; we will get aboard at once then," and, suiting the action to the word, we were both soon seated in a comfortably filled car, though we were fortunate in securing two vacant seats. The engine gave a parting shriek, the brakes were unloosed, and the train sped away.

JUDGE PACKER'S BUSINESS VS. HIS POLITICS.

Judge Packer—for a number of years past, as you are probably aware, my private affairs and the business of the company with which I am connected have assumed an extent and importance to monopolize nearly my entire time and attention, forbiding me the opportunity to devote to current political questions the attention I would like to have given them and now I re-enter public life not by my own wish or at my own suggestion, but rather at a sacrifice of personal interests, in order to gratify my very partial friends, and in obedience to what I conceive to be the demands of my fellow-citizens and the public. For these reasons I must confess myself not fully prepared to discuss the general issues involved in national politics, but such opinions as I hold you and the public are welcome to.

DIDN'T WANT THE NOMINATION.

Reporter—Do I understand you to to say, Judge Packer, that you did not aspire to the Gubernatorial nomination?

Judge Packer—Distinctly so. I never have changed the position I took in my Chambersburg letter, which was that, while I had no aspirations for the office of Governor, yet if the nomination should be voluntarily tendered me by my fellow citizens, I would feel it my duty to accept, although at the sacrifice of my personal interests. I have always held that the State and my country have claims paramount to mere personal considerations.

THE BITTERNESS OF THE CANVASS.

Reporter—Are you devoting much of your time to the canvass?

Judge Packer—But very little. The question of my election now rests with my fellow-citizens. I suppose that the party that has placed me in nomination will make all my merits known, if I have any, while the party opposing me will certainly not fail to make my demerits known. I am somewhat wedded to the antiquated notion that the office should seek the man, not the man the office.

Reporter—I observe that the canvass opens with something of personal bitterness in it.

Judge Packer—If so it must be wholly on the other side. So far as I am concerned, or my friends who may be influenced by my wishes, everything of a personal nature is and shall be rigorously avoided. We have no desire to assail the character of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, much less the reputation of a soldier. But the official acts of an administration are legitimate subjects of criticism.

THE GROUNDWORK OF THE FIGHT.

Reporter—What are the leading features of Governor Geary's administration with which you take issue?

Judge Packer—The financial policy of that administration has not tended to strengthen the credit of the State to the extent it might have done, as the reports of the State Treasurer during the last three years, in the items of receipts, show that at least twice the amount of the public debt might have been liquidated that has been. The large balance remaining in the Treasury from year to year, amounting to about two millions of dollars, should have been appropriated to the payment of so much of the public debt. All well-conducted and successful private corporations, as, for instance, the railroad with which I am identified, make it a matter of economy to appropriate promptly all their available surplus funds to the extinguishment of their indebtedness, thus saving large sums in interest money; or if that is not needed, they use their means in the improvement of their facilities for business. In my own opinion the financial affairs of the Commonwealth should be administered by those to whom they are intrusted upon the same principles that should govern these private affairs. No individual possessed of large means would be considered wise or sagacious did he allow any considerable portion of his money to lie idle in his hands. Such a policy is not merely open to censure upon business principles, but is contrary to the injunctions of the Scripture, that we should make diligent use of the means intrusted to us.

Reporter—I understand you to mean, Judge Packer, that the same rule that has governed you through life in your private affairs and ministered to your success, you would apply to the management of the affairs of the State were they intrusted to you?

Judge Packer—Most certainly I do. I manage my railroad affairs precisely the same as if they were wholly my own. I would manage the State affairs upon the same principles. The same rule that has given me personal success in life has made my railroad a success, and would undoubtedly make the administration of the State a success.

DISTRIBUTE THE SPOILS WITH RIGID ECONOMY.

Reporter—But, Judge, you have no party favorites to reward, or party puppets to provide for, in the management of your own affairs or those of your railroad.

Judge Packer—The public service requires numerous officers. It is perfectly proper, in filling those offices, for the appointing power to select its own friends and supporters. But in so doing there should be no greater number appointed than is absolutely necessary. Why the State should be called upon to afford sinecures to political drones more than a mere corporation surpasses my comprehension. As I said in my letter of acceptance, the expenses of the State Government should be reduced to the lowest practicable point, thereby lessening the burdens and taxation of the people.

THE PARDONING POWER—CLASS LEGISLATION.

Reporter—Are these the only questions involved in this canvass?

Judge Packer—No. There are two others, which I regard as of paramount importance to the safety of the citizen and the virtue of the State. I refer to the indiscriminate use of the pardoning power and special or class legislation. While the one is an incentive to crime unless cautiously and sparingly used, the other engenders corruption in the State, whereby the name of legislator becomes a reproach. Against these evils, reaching a magnitude that has cast a dark shadow over the State, every good citizen should protest.

Reporter—How would you remedy these evils?

Judge Packer—I would exercise clemency only where deserved, and upon the clearest showing, and would not hesitate to exercise the executive prerogative of the veto against all special legislation that is convinced or enacted in a corrupt spirit, or that can be covered by general laws. In your own State of New York you have had some experience of the evils of this class of legislation, and the extent to which it can be carried; and the present eminent Executive of that State has shown what influence a Governor may exert in counteracting and checking this evil, which is even greater with us than with you.

THE RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Reporter—Do not the vast railroad corporations of this State virtually create a great and powerful monopoly, and does not this monopoly exert an undue influence upon the legislation of the State?

Judge Packer—They might create a monopoly dangerous to the State, but for the spirit of competition for the trade of the West, and the Pacific coast, as well as that of our own State, which is so great and steadily increasing, tending to a diffusion rather than a consolidation of power. And to this end the State may very properly and safely foster and encourage the extension and completion, by necessary branches of these trunk roads. No other influence can be so potential in the development of the resources of the State as such lines of improvement. Rich as we are in our great mineral deposits, they would avail us little without these means of transportation. Being prominently identified with one of these lines of road, it may be supposed that I speak as a railroad man, and in the interests of the railroads alone. But I am confident that no consideration growing out of such a relation could warp my judgment. My record in that respect is clear, and was recalled to mind by a letter this day received from one of my colleagues in the Thirty-third Congress—the Hon. Michael C. Trout, of the Mercer district—who mentions an incident of my Congressional service, that I had almost forgotten in which I appear as voting against my own pecuniary interests on a rail road and tariff question.

HOW PACKER VOTED AGAINST HIS OWN INTERESTS.

Reporter—What was the incident you refer to?

Judge Packer—The letter is not confidential. If you are so disposed, you may copy the extract, as illustrating my position on these questions.

The extract referred to, is as follows:

SHARON, Pa., Sept. 4th, 1869.

The Hon. Asa Packer:

MY DEAR JUDGE:—You will remember that near the close of the last session of the Thirty-third Congress, the Senate added an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill, repealing the duty on railroad iron, and authorizing the Treasury to refund all duties paid on that article for five years previous. When this amendment was reached by the House on the final passage of the bill, there was an exciting scene between the friends of the measure, and our delegation on agreeing to the amendment. The vote at first stood 82 to 82, when you were literally besieged by such men as Appleton, Banks, Wentworth and other friends of the measure, who urged you to change your vote on the ground that you were a heavy railroad contractor, and that by passing this amendment it would add half a million of dollars to your profits. I well remember your prompt and firm reply. It was: "Yes, gentlemen, I know it, but I took my contract, knowing what the duty on railroad iron was, and it shall never be said of me, that I voted against the great interests of Pennsylvania, simply because it would add largely to my profits. I vote no." Not only do I remember this, but, lest Speaker Boyd might be prevailed upon to vote, and carry the amendment, you went in person to General McNair, of the Montgomery district, and Col. Straub of the Schuylkill district, who had both voted for the amendment, and prevailed upon them to change their votes, thus putting the matter beyond danger.

(Signed) "M. C. TROUT."

Reporter—From this extract, Judge Packer, I infer that you are a protectionist?

Judge Packer—You are at liberty to infer what you please, but the measure pending in Congress, referred to in that letter, did not involve the question of protection as understood in the country. It was a mere combination of New England with the South and West against Pennsylvania. Against such a combination I set my face and influence in behalf of the interests of my own State.

JUDGE PACKER'S ACCOUNT OF THE COAL STRIKE.

Reporter—You are an extensive coal miner I believe, Judge Packer, are you not?

Judge Packer—I was formerly, but when I became a coal carrier I ceased to be a coal miner.

Reporter—Then as a carrier you are still interested in the production of coal?

Judge Packer—Certainly I am; but not merely as a carrier and an extensive consumer, but as an individual desiring to see such an indispensible article put within the reach of every man at a price compatible with the interests of the laboring miner, the shipper, and the consumer.

Reporter—There is a question which I presume is not political in its nature, which has troubled the New York community considerably, and I suppose other coal consuming communities equally of late, which is the long and disastrous strike among the miners during the past summer. Can you explain to me its origin and history.

Judge Packer—The first strike occurred in May last among the miners of the Schuylkill mines, the Lehigh region, and a part of those of Luzerne. The origin of this movement was a common purpose to secure higher compensation on the part of the miners. There never has prevailed any uniform system of pay among the miners. Some have been paid by the day, some by the ton, others by the wagon load, and so on, and the prices paid at the different mines varied as greatly. Subsequently, other mining regions became involved in the strike, and the movement became pretty general. The first strikers made diligent use of the miners' unions, perfecting and extending that organization until the whole community was involved. Through this union a basis of payment of a uniform character was adopted, but was subsequently claimed by the operators to be beyond their ability to meet. A compromise was affected in July between some of the miners and their employers, and work was resumed. Then, as the supply of coal became equal to the demand, and prices fell off, the operators saw their inability to pay the prices agreed upon, and they stopped work. But now I believe nearly all the mines are again at work, though on no uniform system of payment. There seems to have been nothing definitely accomplished by the strike, and there is no assurance that it may not be repeated another season. I must confess my inability to state with any greater clearness the causes of the strike. The miners have made their statements, and the operators theirs, both of which have been given to the public. These statements do not agree; nor is it possible to make any statement that shall cover the whole ground and do justice to the whole question.

Reporter—I observe that the Philadelphia *Press*, the *North American*, and other journals, advocate the introduction of coolie labor into this country. What is your opinion of the prospects of success of such a movement, and what would be its effect?

Judge Packer *(smiling)*—Now you are taking me from Pennsylvania to China. But I have no hesitation in saying that I think the introduction of the labor you refer to would pauperize the white labor of the country. While our white labor is paid so poorly at the best, the influx of such a race as the Chinese would be most disastrous. The introduction of such a race among our white laborers would deprive labor of its dignity by lessening its fair remuneration, breed political dissensions more serious than those created by the African race, and set up a religious system utterly at variance with the prevalent Christian sentiment of the country. I do not look upon this question simply as the introduction of Chinamen here and there as ordinary emigrants, but as a concerted and systematized movement to supplant the white labor of the country. Against such efforts the civilized and Christianized white race of this country should unitedly protest.

A BREAK.

"Wilkesbarre," shouted the breakesman, thrusting his head into the door of the car.

"Really, Judge," I remarked, "the time has passed more rapidly than I had supposed, and I am not half through the topics I had charged my mind with."

"Well, sir, "he replied, "I have some business that will occupy me here for a few hours, and then I proceed further North. I do not see how I can spare you more time at present."

"But when can I see you again?" I asked, "I do not like to leave the interview half finished."

"I shall be at home the middle of the week, and will meet you there then and converse with you further with pleasure."

"Thank you, sir, I will be happy to meet you, and will wait your pleasure."

And so we parted.

THE MAN OF MARK IN HIS HOME.

It was several days before we met again. The great man was called hither and thither in utter disregard of his own convenience or his appointment with me. At last I found him alone in his convenient library at Mauch Chunk, enjoying a Saturday evening with his books and his private affairs. I hesitated to disturb this unusual quietness, but he pleasantly bid me enter and be seated, apologizing for the unexpected protracted interruption in our interview.

"But," he added "I can compensate you for it now by promising an exclusive evening. I do not know that the *Sun* or the world will be greatly benefitted by any ideas I may have to offer, but if there are any other topics you would like to discuss, I will join you freely."

I read over to him the commencement of our conversation, as given above, which seemed to meet his approval as correctly reported in substance. Then turning to me, he asked, "Now, what further questions are there in your catechism?"

A VOLLEY AT THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Reporter—The Republicans do not refer to the Fifteenth amendment in their platform for this canvass. Is not that amendment in issue in the contest?

Judge Packer—The Republican party seem to treat that as a setiled question so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, refusing to let it come before the people for their determination. I have my own opinions as to the manner in which that amendment should have been passed upon. I think an amendment like this, which virtually changes the Constitution of the State, should have been presented to the people for their approval, as provided in our State organic law, and should have emanated from a Convention called on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, as provided in the Federal Constitution. A question of such vital importance should be determined by the people, or by their representatives elected for that purpose. The question of suffrage is one that the original founders of the general government wisely refrained from delegating to it, jealously retaining it within the control of the several sovereign States they represented. That control has never been delegated to the general government. The assumption of it by the National Legislature is an arbitrary exercise of power, subversive of the whole principle upon which the government was founded; and so fearful was the Republican party that the people of the Northern States, whose loyalty had never been questioned, would believe that they intended this gross innovation upon their rights, that in their platform adopted by their National Convention at Chicago in 1868, they declared that the question of suffrage in the Northern States was to be determined only by the people of the respective States. And yet they never have permitted the people of any State to pass upon the question, except in the South, where they have made the adoption of negro suffrage a condition precedent to their representation in Congress.

Reporter—The Southern States having adopted this amendment, as you intimate, under coercion, ought the negroes in those States to be deprived of the ballot?

Judge Packer—The question of suffrage, as I have said, belongs to the people of the States respectively; and while Alabama has no right to interfere with Pennsylvania in determining this matter, Pennsylvania has no more right to interfere with Alabama. One State has no right to coerce another into the adoption or the rejection of such a measure, either by the opinion of its people or the votes of its Senators and representatives in Congress.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Reporter—Is female suffrage agitated to any extent in Pennsylvania?

Judge Packer—But very little, and with no apparent earnestness. The women of this State, so far as my knowledge extends, abstain entirely from any action on this question. They prefer to fill the measure of Solomon's description of a virtuous woman, that "Strength and honor are her clothing. She openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness. She looketh well to the ways of her household, and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed: her husband, also, and he praiseth her. Her price is far above rubies!"

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Reporter—Are you in favor of the Eight-hour Labor law?

Judge Packer—I favor all movements that tend to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man, and they have my most cordial co-operation. As I said in my letter of acceptance, "having earned my bread by the labor of my hands during many, and I may add, the happiest years of my life, and owing whatever I possess (under the providence of God) to patient and honest toil, I can never be unmindful of the interests of those with whom my entire life has been associated."

JUDGE PACKER AND ROSECRANS' LETTER.

Reporter—Have you read General Rosecrans' letter declining the Ohio Gubernatorial nomination?

Judge Packer—I have not. The pressure of my private business, to which is now superadded the burden of a canvass of this great State, have precluded any attention on my part to affairs not connected with these objects.

Reporter—I have here a copy of that letter, which I will read to you, if you care to hear it?

Judge Packer—How long is it?

Reporter—About two columns of this paper.

Judge Packer—I hardly think it will be profitable in us to spend so much time as that would consume in a matter that does not concern me or the politics of this State. Besides time is passing rapidly. It will soon be Sunday, when I cannot talk politics.

WON'T TALK ON SUNDAY.

Reporter—I beg your pardon if I trespass on your time, sir.

Judge Packer—I am perfectly willing to spare you so much time as may be necessary to discuss questions relating to the campaign in this State, and to that extent you need not consider yourself trespassing. Beyond that I have at present no time to spare, without encroaching on the Sabbath, which I will not do.

GRANT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Reporter—I see it announced that Gen. Grant is expected to spend some time in this State during the campaign. Will his presence give any considerable inspiration to the Republican party?

Judge Packer—If Gen. Grant, unmindful of the dignity of his great office, and the proprieties of his position, comes into this State with the avowed purpose of influencing voters, which I do not believe he will, I believe the good sense of the people will resent the affront. If he comes to seek pleasure and recreation from the burdensome cares and close confinement to the duties of his official position, I know no more suitable place than the valleys, mountains and sparkling trout streams of this State.

[The Judge smiled knowingly in this connection, while the reporter thought he saw the keen edge of a razor somewhere near.]

Reporter—Is it true, as reported, that Gen. Grant violated the statutes of this State, when here last month, by fishing in the streams of McKean county?

Judge Packer—It is so currently reported; but I know nothing of the facts.

Reporter—Is August one of the months in which trout fishing is prohibited by your statutes?

Judge Packer—It is. I believe General Grant's friends relieve him from any wilful violation of the law, he being ignorant of any such statutes. If you will pardon the simile, the President was but a fish out of water.

Reporter—Might not Gen. Grant's visit to Pennsylvania have reference to the reconstruction of his Cabinet, rendered necessary by the death of the Secretary of War?

Judge Packer—I have heard it rumored that such was the case; and that Pennsylvania, with no representative in the Cabinet, was jealous of Massachusetts with two members.

THE FINANCIAL DOOR BARRED.

Reporter—By the way, Judge, Mr. Boutwell seems to have set about a financial policy of considerable promise.

Judge Packer—Ah, I see your dodge (smiling); you are seeking to drag me into a discussion of national affairs again. I have said I will not discuss those questions. As to the finances, they have been intrusted to the care of so many eminent gentlemen, whose views have been so widely different, and at one or another time generally accepted by the country, I am at a loss in the maze of these contradictory opinions to express any myself. When such distinguished financiers as Chase, Fessenden, McCulloch, Stewart, and Boutwell, each have a plan of their own for the reduction of the public debt and the resumption of specie payments, out of such a contrariety of opinions it were singular if some practical method were not evolved that would harmonize the divergent views that are now prevalent in the country. But I will not enter into a discussion of this or any other national topic. I have already given you my views on the financial policy of this State. You may extend it if you please. But as you seem anxious to draw me into such a discussion, permit me to give you my views on the general subject, in the language of another; and I beg you to take down what I shall read to you as fully expressing my sentiments. In his first inaugural, President Jarkson uses this language in regard to the finances [reads]:

"The management of the public revenue is among the most delicate and important trusts, and should be so considered by the observance on the part of all Government officers of strict and faithful economy. This done, it will facilitate the extinguishment of our national debt, the unnecessary duration of which is incompatible with real independence, and will counteract that tendency to public and private profligacy which a profuse expenditure of public money engenders."

And Thos. Jefferson in his first inaugural says—and please take this extract [reads]:

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administration of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwark against anti republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people; absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and parent of despotism; the supremacy of the civil over the military power; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightened; the honest payment of our debts and the sacred preservation of the public faith; freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom of the person under protection of the HABEAS CORPUS, and trial by juries impartially selected—these form the bright constellation that has always and will ever guide my course as a private or public man, and which alone leads to peace, liberty, and safety."

Such is my platform on the entire range of national questions. It was safe ground for Jefferson, it is safe ground for me, and and should be safe ground for every citizen.

THE HALF MILLION DONATION.

Reporter—I see it stated, Judge Packer, that the contribution you made of half a million of dollars to endow the Lehigh University, was contributed of the bonds of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and was the contribution of that Company. Will you state to me the facts in the case?

Judge Packer—That statement has no foundation in truth. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company had nothing whatever to do with the gift, or with my subsequent visit to Europe, nor was the gift made in railroad bonds. It was wholly a personal and cash transaction, but one from which I never expected any notoriety or praise, nor do I now claim any credit for the act. I was about starting for Europe for my health, and lest something might occur on the journey or in my absence to prevent the fulfilment of this long cherished object, I perfected the transaction on the eve of my departure. It was known only to my wife and the two witnesses to the deed of gift, and Bishop Stevens, who, at my request, organized the plan of the University, previous to my sailing.—At Aix la Chapelle I first learned that it had been made public. Its publicity was a surprise to me.

Reporter—When was this?

Judge Packer—In the summer of 1865.

Reporter—I thought it was during the war that you visited Europe?

Judge Packer—No, sir; I was not out of the country during the war.

Reporter—Do you think of any other points you would like to discuss?

GOOD BYE.

Judge Packer—You are the interrogator. I have nothing to suggest.

Reporter—I believe we have gone over the ground pretty thoroughly, and I have to thank you for the time you have given me.

Judge Packer—I am always willing to discuss political questions, especially those in which the people are directly and immediately interested.

And this terminated the interview. The Judge very cordially shook hands, wished me a pleasant journey home, and invited me to call on him whenever I should be in his vicinity.

THE course of true love having a smooth ending is reflected in the following Indiana story: "A young fellow named Empson desired to marry a Miss Jamison, but the paternal and maternal Jamison couldn't see it. The father came down on the lovers in the course of a clandestine interview, and whaled the daughter soundly and took her home.—The daughter afterwards ran off to a neighbor's. The old man went for her, and was met by young Empson, who flashed a little gunpowder in his face. This exhibition of pluck had a good effect on the father, and he told Empson to 'take her a be d—d.'"

MR. AVERY, of Mobile, gives the latest instance of the wonderful intelligence of the redeemed and reconstructed African. Avery had a case in court and a colored boy as a witness. "Do you know the nature, obligations and responsibilities of an oath?" sharply asked the judge. "Yes, sir," responded Scipio Africanus. "Well, then, what do you think would be done with you if you were to tell a lie?" "Dunno, 'less it might be the radicals 'd run me for Congress."

JOSH BILLINGS often provokes laughter, but in such a paragraph as the following there is conveyed much wisdom: "Mostly enny man will concede that it looks very foolish to see a boy drag a slay up a steep hill for the fleeting pleasure of riding down agin, but it appears to me the boy iz a sage by the side ov the young man hoo works hard all the week and drinks his stamps up Saturday nite."

Cambria Freeman.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 30, 1869.

Democratic State and County Ticket.

For Governor:
HON. ASA PACKER,
OF CARBON COUNTY.
For Judge of the Supreme Court:
HON. CYRUS L PERSHING,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.
Assembly:
HON. JOHN PORTER, Washington Twp.
Register and Recorder:
GEO. W. OATMAN, Ebensburg Borough.
Treasurer:
WILLIAM LINTON, Johnstown Borough.
Commissioner:
JAMES E. NEASON, Clearfield Township.
Poor House Director:
JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown Borough.
Auditor:
ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Township.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

I would suggest to the Democrats of the different Boroughs and Townships of Cambria county, that they meet at their respective places of holding elections, on Saturday, Oct. 9th, and nominate a ticket for Borough and Township officers, (except Assessor,) to be voted for on Tuesday, Oct 12th.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,
Chairman County Committee.

Morrell and McDonald.

While the democratic canvass is moving on to certain success, and while many disgusted republicans are taking shelter under *that* canvass, it is somewhat amusing to witness the side show got up in the last *Alleghanian* by McDonald and Morrell.

During the campaign of last fall a story was put in circulation to the effect that Morrell furnished McDonald with the necessary funds for carrying on the campaign, and the charge received some force from the fact that the radicals adopted McDonald as their candidate and placed his name on their ticket. We never believed the story, but supposed it to be gotten up as a set off to a still viler slander got up by the friends of McDonald against his opponent. McDonald failed to defeat the democratic nominee, however, and there was, or should have been, an end to the whole matter. Especially should this have been the case from the fact that, notwithstanding McDonald's reprehensible conduct, Captain Hite, our manly and generous Prothonotary, (with the approbation of several democrats, including Mr. Oatman, our present candidate for Register and Recorder, whom McDonald charges with having promulgated the story relative to Morrell and himself,) *put him in* a position in the Prothonotary's office which is worth more than the office of District Attorney, to which he failed to be elected. We have said that Capt. Hite *put him in* that position, but we should rather have said that he *left him in it*, for he has not been very much out of that office since he was twenty-one years of age. So far, so good. The democratic party had not got tired of nursing McDonald—and McDonald took kindly to the nursing. Everything was lovely, etc. But after waiting a *whole year* McDonald must search for his character, and that search is commenced within three weeks of *another* election. And just here the questions naturally arise, why is George W. Oatman singled out from the scores of persons who asserted the current rumor? and why is the wrong permitted to stand an entire year without being righted? The answer to these questions is quite plain. It is an attempt to stab, not Mr. Oatman, but the democratic party, for instead of attacking the *individual* Oatman, as he might have done long since with a better show of fairness, if not of justification, McDonald lies in wait until Mr. Oatman is selected as one of the standard-bearers of the democracy, when he parades his grievances and thereby attempts to defeat not only the election of Mr. Oatman but of the other candidates chosen by that party which has fostered and cared for him as no other man has been fostered and cared for by any political party in this county, to say the least.

We are free to admit, on behalf of McDonald, that Samuel W. Davis, the radical candidate against Mr. Oatman, gave him his entire influence last fall against the democratic ticket, and that *he* (McDonald) is expected to do all he can *now* to cancel that debt.—But if that is his object, why does he not say so in plain terms? If he must continue to war against the party in which he has "lived and moved and had his being," why not do it manfully, "on the square," without adding deception to ingratitude.

We repeat, we never credited any of the abusive stories circulated against McDonald or his opponent, but we confess that if we *did* place any reliance in them the correspondence between McDonald and Morrell would not go very far towards changing our belief. McDonald, whatever may be his political errors, has a good character for integrity. Why does he not rely upon *that* instead of seeking the interposition of his old friend Morrell, who, if the report were true, would be as great a criminal as himself? But no; these two old cronies must needs whitewash each other, and the way they do it is truly refreshing to all beholders. "Ain't I pure and spotless?" interrogates the immaculate Joseph. "Pure as an angel," is the reply of his friend Daniel. "You never gave me $600 to aid in carrying my election, now did you?" is the next conundrum propounded by him whose coat was of many colors. "Nary a red!" replieth he of the lion's den. And with this kind of self-glorification they are both purified and sanctified—and "the spirits of just men are made perfect."

The truth is, this whole side show is got up, not to help any man's character, but to defeat a democratic candidate and demoralize, if possible, the democracy of Cambria county—both of which unworthy objects it will signally fail to accomplish.

Judge Packer and His Taxes.

As soon as one slander against Judge Packer is disproved, radical ingenuity and malignity will invent another. The latest effort of this sort is the assertion that he refused, while he was a citizen of Mauch Chunk, to pay the local taxes with which he was assessed. No man but a knave would make such a senseless charge, and no one but a born fool would believe it. What an insult it is to common sense to ask the people to believe that he would do so, when every man knows that, as he is abundantly able to pay them, the law would compel him to do so. The Mauch Chunk *Democrat*, in the following article, effectually disposes of and cuts up by the roots this miserable and despicable falsehood. What will be the next lie against Asa Packer, destined no sooner to be uttered than to be exploded?

Finding Judge Packer unassailable in decent and manly controversy, the Radicals have changed their tack of late, and now try to break his popularity with the people by wholesale and deliberate lying. So it has been impudently charged that he failed to pay his bounty and other local taxes whilst a resident of our borough. But a few figures are needful to expose this mendacity and the political debauchery in which Radicals is wallowing.

In 1865 the whole of the taxes of Mauch Chunk Borough amounted to $46,105.18. Of this amount Judge Packer paid—

Borough	$3,439 26
School	8,399 26
Bounty	15,748 62
	$32,587 14

Thus it appears that in 1865 Judge Packer paid over 70 per cent. of the total amount of borough tax levied.

In 1866 the total tax levied was $37,801.02.—Of this amount Judge Packer paid—

Borough	$9,315 96
School	9,315 96
Bounty	6,989 67
	$25,621 59

In this year then Judge Packer paid over 67 per cent. of the tax levied.

So copiously had the money flowed into the borough treasury by this system of taxation that all the bounty inbebtedness was paid off in this war! What bold liars the radicals must be, to charge that Judge Packer shirked his bounty taxes, when it was only through him that the burden was discharged, and the poor man relieved of an enormous taxation.

Take the year 1867, in which the tot l tax levied was	$24,867 47
Of this amount Judge Packer paid—Borough	5,763 42
School	9,222 88
	$14,986 30

Here, too, he pays over 60 per cent. of the total taxes levied.

In this year the radical legislature passed the law exempting the stocks of corporations from local taxation. This relieved a great part of Judge Packer's property. Still his real estate and other property remained liable to local taxation, and no one dare say he has not paid every penny of it.

But Judge Packer chose to take up his residence in Philadelphia in 1867 and has since resided and voted there! Well, had he not the right so to do? Since when has it become unlawful for a man to take up his residence where he plaases? Judge Packer did no more than any other man would do under the circumstances. His business is principally in Philadelphia; most of his time is spent there; the duties of his office as Vice President of the Lehigh Valley railroad requires him to be at his post; hence in 1867 he found it convenient and chose to reside, vote, and pay his taxes in Philadelphia. Out of this a a few fools would make political capital. They will have a troublesome time in doing it; but so far, they have succeeded in writing themselves shameless asses and nincompoops.

Packer and Pershing.

Below will be found a letter from Hon. WM. A. PORTER, which recently appeared in the Philadelphia *Aye*. Mr PORTER at one time was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and discharged the responsible duties of that high position with acknowledged ability and integrity. He is a son of the late Governor DAVID R. PORTER. His letter is a high tribute to the character of the democratic candidates for Gov ernor and Supreme Court Judge:

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21, 1869.

To the Editors of the Age:

GENTLEMEN: A friend has called my attention to a recent article in the *Press*, in which this passage occurs: "In the case of the judicial nomination, the mistake of awarding it for mere political services is now painfully felt. Hon. William A Porter represented the judicial talent before the convention and public apology will now be made for the error of overslaughing him in the heat of a partisan contest." This article seems to have originated in some misapprehension. I have not been a candidate for any office whatever, for eleven years. I was consequently not a candidate before the recent Democratic State Convention. No person requested or authorized, directly or indirectly, so to represent me. Learning from the newspaper, that I had been a candidate, and supposing they knew more on the subject than myself, I caused the proceedings of the convention to be carefully examined, and I was gratified to find that my name had not been proposed nor voted for, nor mentioned during the sessions of the body. If I had been a member of the convention, I could with the clearest conscience have voted for Mr. Pershing. I have represented with him the interests of important clients, and I found him a man of perfect integrity, of clear head and free from those whims and caprices which, where they exist, are the curse of the profession and the disgrace of the Bench. I cannot omit here to say a word also of the other candidate on our ticket. Having frequently conferred with Judge Packer on matters of business, I can truthfully say that I have seldom met any man who has impressed me so much with the accuracy of his judgment, the breadth of his views and the purity of his principles. In another respect, he is a remarkable man, and that is, in not being changed by the acquisition of the wealth—doubtless the severest test to which any man's character can be subjected. When a student of law, I frequently visited him at his little store in Mauch Chunk, and now after the lapse of thirty years, I can distinctly recall the same cordial greeting, the same unostentatious manner, the same frank and manly bearing, the same liberal and benevolent sentiments which have since attracted to him so large a share of the respect and affection of his fellow-citizens.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully yours,
WILLIAM A. PORTER.

REMEMBER that next Saturday is the last day for registering the names of voters.

Horses and Billiards.

The "second Washington," after "swinging around the circle" last week in Western Pennsylvania, for the purpose of aiding the election of the man who, in 1865, declared in a published letter, when he was seeking the democratic nomination for Governor, that he was a democrat "without an affix or prefix, returned to Washington on yesterday week. A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated on the day of Grant's arrival at the seat of government, details his first movements in this wise:

"After visiting his stables he drove out to the State Department, where he had a conference with Secretary Fish."

Pleasure first and business afterwards.—Of course it was in perfect harmony with Grant's well known tastes for all the sports of the turf, that he should pay his respects to his horses and his mares and his young colts before condescending to call on the Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, who was just then troubled with Sickles' blunder in Spain in reference to Cuba.

The same paper, the *Inquirer*, of the 23d inst., contains the following special dispatch from Washington:

"During the absence of the President an elegant billiard room has been constructed for his use, between the conservatory and the main building, upon the right of the passage leading to the conservatory. The room is handsomely fitted up and wainscoated with narrow strips of walnut and North Carolina pine. It is about twenty feet square, affording ample room for a large table. It is accessible from the private part of the house, only being reached by the passage from the second floor, between the state and private dining room."

Although it does not require much intellect to play billiards, it is nevertheless said to to be an interesting as well as an exciting game. It may therefore be safe to say, that between his horses in the stables of the White House and his billiards in the White House itself, Grant's time hereafter will be entirely monopolized. Oh! what a sad and instructive commentary is all this, in the year of grace 1869, on the practices and mode of life of our earlier and *less gifted* Presidents.—Times change and men change with them.

Let Them be Challenged.

The following special dispatch from Washington, under date of Sept. 22d, is taken from a Philadelphia radical paper:

Postmaster General Cresswell has granted leaves of absence for seven days to clerks in his department from Pennsylvania who desire to go home to vote, and eight days to the Ohio clerks.

It is about time that this annual raid on the ballot boxes of Pennsylvania by Washington city clerks should be sternly resisted by the democracy of the State. A clerk in the Post Office Department, although a native of Pennsylvania, has no more legal right to vote in this State than he would have, if he were a clerk in Boston. This is a self-evident proposition, and requires no argument to enforce it. Under the present election law three qualifications are necessary in order to enable a voter to exercise the right of suffrage. First, he must be registered; second, he must have paid a State or county tax within two years; and, third, he must have been a resident of the district for ten days previous to the election. Can a Washington city clerk show that he possesses even *one* of these requisites. To say that he can is simply preposterous. He is registered in Washington; *there* he pays his taxes and *there* he votes for city officers. *That* is his residence, and it is a well settled principle that a legal voter cannot have *two* places of residence. That these clerks should be permitted to carpet-bag into this State and vote, is a plain and palpable fraud on the ballot-box. If they *will* live in Washington, *there* they must do their voting.

We trust that democratic editors throughout the State will give this matter their immediate attention. Let the right of these Washington city gentlemen to vote, be challenged in every instance, and if the officers of any election board receive their votes, let *them* be prosecuted for a wilful violation of the plain provisions of the election law.

ON our first page will be found a lengthy report of a recent interview between Judge Packer and a reporter of the New York *Sun*, a leading radical newspaper. It will be found interesting, and will amply repay a careful perusal. Judge Packer's views are characteristic of the man, and are marked with all his strong common sense and discriminating judgment. Who will say, after perusing the sentiments of Judge Packer, as given in this interview, that he is not eminently fit to be Governor of this great Commonwealth? We would like to see a report from the same or any other newspaper correspondent, of a similar interview with John W. Geary. The contrast between Packer and Geary would then be fully apparent.—It would be as Hyperion to a Satyr, or as brains and practical common sense, against inordinate vanity and self-glorification.

AN esteemed friend in Philadelphia writes us words of good cheer from that city in regard to the political prospects, not only there but also in various other parts of the State which he has visited. He says that the democracy "feel confident of carrying Philadelphia by 3,000, and believe it is possible to get a majority of even 7,000." The same gentleman, we are led to believe, informs the Harrisburg *Patriot*, that in all his travels he did not meet with a solitary democrat who faltered in his support of Packer and Pershing, but, on the other hand, heard of defection in the radical ranks wherever he went.

WE publish the following section of the Registry Law for the information of the officers of the different boards of election. It will be seen that it changes the time, as well for *opening* as for *closing* the polls, from the law as it existed under the old system:

Section 16. For all elections hereafter holden under this act the polls shall be open between the hours of six and seven o'clock, a. m., and be closed at six o'clock, p. m.

ALTHOUGH it is the general impression that a person cannot vote unless his name is on the Registry list, yet such is not the fact. To be properly registered will of course save the voter a vast deal of trouble and inconvenience on the day of the election. The fourth section of the Registry Law, which makes provision for a failure to have one's name on the registry list and which we publish for general information, is as follows:

Section 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written or partly written and partly printed affidavit stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years which was assessed at least ten days before said election, and if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a native born citizen of the United States, or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization, and shall further swear that he is at the time of taking the affidavit between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, that he has resided in the State one year, and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the Election Board, and at the close of the eletion they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law, to be filed by the return judge, with the prothonotary, and shall remain on the file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age, the same words being added by the clerks in each case, respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such elections.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee,

The Democratic State Committee, duly impressed with the importance of the approaching election, and desirous of discharging the duties imposed upon them in all suitable ways, propose to address to you a few sincere, earnest words.

We desire by the election of Mr. Pershing, to the bench of the Supreme Court, to secure a Judge of ability and high character, who will be impartial in his great office, and will make the Constitution and the Laws the rule of his judgment and action.

The election of Asa Packer, to the office of Governor is recommended by many considerations of high moment, to some of which we propose to call your attention.

Reform is needed in the State Government, and he is a fit man to introduce and uphold it. For he will come to the performance of public duty, armed with integrity as with a garment, with a knowledge of the business interests of the people, and with an earnest purpose to do good and resist evil.

What has been amiss in legislation and in Executive action at Harrisburg in recent years, will be rebuked by his election. For he has had no concern and no symyathy with the mismanagement of the State finances and with the enactment of odious or improvinent laws; he has been engaged in honorable enterprise of great public utility, and has given his sympathies always to honorable men, whether in business or in political life. He has also much knowledge of public life and of public men. This is an indispensible qualification for the office of Governor, or of President. Without it, Executive service must be badly performed or neglected.

Asa Packer represents well one practical effect of our free institutions. A penniless youth, and a man of humble position in the earlier years of his manhood, he has achieved a prominent position among the business men of the country, and distinction as a political man. He now appears before you, not unsolicited, as a candidate for the highest offiice in the State Government, and holds as such the respect and confidence of of his fellow citizens, more truly and firmly than could a man of high rank and proud lineage in a country of despotic or aristocratical institutions. In his case, popular confidence is based entirely upon the solid founnation of real merit; tried throughout an eventful career and manifested in honorable, useful, and magnanimous action.

Asa Packer, in the Gubernatorial chair, will give to us what we greatly need; a strong point of defence and security against violent, unjust, ill-considered, selfish and partisan laws. He is above all baseness, independent of all cliques and "rings," (so-called), and as incapable of conscious injustice to political opponents as of unworthy subserviency to political friends. He will be just, firm, faithful and tolerant in his great office, if he shall be charged with its duties, and will pursue therein no selfish object, whether of ambition or of private gain.

Asa Packer is a true representative of the industrial interests of the State and of our great public improvements. His relations with both are extensive, and his views regarding them enlightened and liberal. He will favor and aid the development of the former and all possible extensions of the latter, so that our people shall be prosperous and be enabled the better to bear the great burden of their public debt.

The present canvass has not been one of excitement or of noisy effort. But we believe that earnest thoughts has been directed by our people to the issues involved in it, and to the respective claims of the candidates before them. There is a disposition in the public mind (and a proper and timely one) to pass from sectional and adventitious questions connected with the recent war, and bestow attention upon financial, monetary and industrial ones, which come home to our people in their every-day pursuits and avocations. Money is scarce for many legitimate and useful investments; our taxation is in many respects unequal, and upon some subjects oppressive; the rates of interest upon public loans are improvident; the expenses of government (both State and Federal) are excessive, if not profligate, and the relation between capital and labor are uneasy and disturbed; and then there is unquestionably a general lowering of the moral tone of public life below the level of former times.

For remedy for these manifest evils (which none can deny, and, all good men must lament,) the people must act with energy and and wisdom. They must call better men than they now have to places of public trust, and *they must break up the monopoly of power by the Republican party*. The election of Asa Packer will point to reform and improvement in our affairs, and will go a great way toward securing them. For it will mean that integrity and capacity, high honor, spotless character, business ability, experience in affairs, and a charitable, tolerent and magnanimous spirit are appreciated by the people, and that men possessing them, will be secured whenever possible for the public service; and it will mean also, that a party in possession of unchecked power for many years, whose performance in the administration of government are unsatisfactory, will be called upon to surrender its power, or to divide that power with another party more faithful or more competent.

The Harrisburg Convention claimed for our State the right and privilege of determining for herself the rules of popular suffrage within her limits. This right, which was recognized in the Republican platform of 1868, is one of vital importance, and should never be surrendered or waived.—For if the right to determine whether Africans, Asiastics or Indians shall be electors of a State or not, be taken away from the States—no matter in what way—their character as sovereign free States is clearly gone from them. We are not so directly interested in the adjustment of suffrage in the Southern States under the reconstruction laws of Congress, as in the general question of State power over the subject of suffrage. Though we may acquiesce in the former as an accomplished fact—as an exceptional exercise of Federal power over seceded States which is beyond recall—we must claim for the latter an enduring interest and vitality. Our brethren of California have declared at their recent election that they will not agree that Congress shall have power to create Japanese and Chinese voters for that State. They claim for themselves entire jurisdiction over the subject of suffrage within their State, and will not surrender it. Nor will we surrender our similar right, if we shall be wisely instructed by history and by reason, and shall be regardful of our interests and our honor.

The country desires not only peace, but all the fruits of peace—restored concord, restored prosperity, and a complete restoration of constitutional rule in all the States. We seek for this; we desire this with all our hearts. So far then as national policy is concerned, our cause is the cause of peace and of good will among men; of pure and just government conformed to fundamental law and inspired by a humane and Christian spirit, and it is opposed only to mismanagement and wrong—to the rude rule of the military in time of peace and to the plunder of the people.

By oder of the Democratic State Committee.
WM. MUTCHLER, CHAIRMAN.

Political and News Items.

—Grant has been practicing considerable on billiards since his return, and is reported to be awkard as usual on carmous, but good at pocketing.

—Governor Geary has pardoned the negro wretch, Cain Norris, who some time ago was convicted at Chambersburg, for outraging three white woman. Another endorsement of Article XV.

—Geary, in his speeches in 1866 and 1868, pledged his word to the people that Negro Suffrage would not be forced upon them against their will. He has deliberately violated his pledge. Vote against the Pledge Breaker.

—A young man named Edwin Stewart was killed in a spoke factory in Mercer, last week, by having his head nearly sawed off by a buzz saw. After receiving the terrible injury he walked a few steps, sat down and died in a few minutes.

—The Chicago-Grant platform pledged the radical party to leave the suffrage question with the people of the loyal States. The authors and suppporters of the Fifteenth Amendment have broken this solemn convenant with the people. Down with the Pledge Breakers!

—William H. Henry, of Coatesville, Chester county, while laboring under the influence of liquor, took a long drink from a bottle of corrosive sublimate, mistaking it for a cough medicine. Every effort was made by a medical man to arrest the operation of the poison, but without success, the man dying the same night.

—Why Geary invited some Democrats to go to the Louisville Convention appears by the fact that it is held on our election day—the 12th of October! Besides the list of delegates printed in the papers, many more have been privately appointed—most of them Democrats. "You are particularly requested to be at Louisville on the 12th of October!"

—All doubts entertained of the guilt of Zachary T. Hockinberry, convicted of the murder of Miss Nancy Ann McCandless at Butler, have been dispelled by the confession of Hockinberry. He admits the burning of Mr. McCandless' barn; also the shooting over the bed of the young girls in the house of Mr. McCandless, and finally to the murder of Miss McCandless.

—There is a boy fifteen years of age, in Black Hawk county, Ohio, whose father died three years ago, leaving his widow, son an eighty acre farm burdened with a $1,000 mortgage. He has taken sole charge of the farm, paid off the mortgage purchased a harvester, a sulkey plow, a wagon and a set of harness, besides an $80 sewing mechine for his mother, and is now out of debt.

—John Bowman, who occasioned the frightful disaster on the Erie railway, at Carr's Rock, on the night of the 18th of April, 1868, by misplacing a rail, was formally arraigned before the court at Milfoad, Pike county, last week. He pleaded guilty to a charge of manslaughter, and was remanded for sentence. He is an Englishman, 64 years of age, and for the last fifteen or twenty years has been a resident of Pike county. For eight years he was employed as a laborer on the Erie railway track, then bearing a fair reputation. Finally he was arrested by the company on a charge of forging a pay check, but obtained a release. Bent upon revenge, and afterward stimulated by a passion for robery, he carried on the work of tearing up the rails.

How Packer 'Opposed the War.'

In spite of all the proof which has been heretofore given to the country, Radical newspapers and spouters persist in representing Asa Packer as a friend of the rebellion, and a sympathizer with secession.—This, like all the other stories which they are trying to keep afloat, is proved to be a gross falsehood. On the 17th day of April, A. D., 1861, a meeting of the citizens of Mauch Chunk was held to give expression to their opinion upon the action of the South. A committee of fifteen was appointed to draft resolutions, Hon. Asa Packer being one of the oumber. The following are the resolutions as adopted:

WHEREAS, The treasonable conspiracy of a portion of the citizens of the American Union against our common country has at length culminated into an open and avowed act of warfare, commenced by the rebel forces at Charleston, under the direction of the usurpers of National authority at Montgomery; And whereas, an appeal has thus been made to arms for the overthrow of the government to which we all owe allegiance not only by birth but also by every other obligation which ought to command the patriotism of the citizens of a free and hitherto prosperous and happy country, therefore

Resolved, That we recognize no political associations inconsistent with our obedience to the laws as administered by a Constitutionally elected President, no matter to what party he may belong.

Resolved, That this is a time for acts rather than words. The argumrnt has been exhausted. The only question is whether we shall continue to have a country; or whether the glorious nationality, which was our proud inheritance, shall go down to our posterity in weak and discordant fragments—a lasting memorial of the degeneracy of our times!

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Mauch Chunk, in town meeting assembled, without distinction of party, do solemnly pledge ourselves to stand by the national flag, for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the law everywhere. (South as well as North, West as well as East.)

Resolved, That we will furnish our full ratable proportion of the volunteers who may be called into the field by the Administration; and that those of us who remain at home, will watch over and protect the families of those who go hence in the service of their country.

Resolved, That we feel well assured that the citizens of the entire county of Carbon, sympathize in the movement here inaugurated, and as prompt action is required in the premises, we recommend that there be three persons appointed by the Chairman of this meeting, for each borough and township in the county, to make collections in his respective borough or township towards a fund to be raised, and appropriated to the relief of the necessites of the volunteers from this county and their families; and that E. G. Bowman of the borough of Mauch Chunk, shall be Treasurer, into whose hands all the moneys raised as aforesaid shall be paid by the several collectors, and who, together with Asa Packer, C. O. Skeer, and Nathan Barney, shall constitute a Board, who, or a majority of whom, shall have authority to make all appropriations therefrom in such proportions and with such discriminations as they may deem advisable, and exercise a general control over the same; their action in the premises to be without appeal and conclusive against all parties.

The above resolutions would certainly have been regarded as sufficiently loyal to suit the taste of the most rampant loyalist of that day, and no one can read them without being convinced of the reckless mendacity of the supporters of that corrupt tool of the legislative ring, John W. Geary.

—A woman named Mrs. Wilgus, living near Laytous Station, on the Connellsville railroad, met with a terrible death on Saturday last. Having occasion to speak to her husband, who was engaged in threshing, she approached too near to the threshing machine, when her clothing caught in the tumbling shaft, and she was carried around it at a terrible speed, portions of her body sticking to the ground at each revolution, literally brating her to death. She only survived a few minutes after being released.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES,
495 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
730 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains its beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS at all the fairs and exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, and the WORK DONE BY THEM, wherever exhibited in competition.

THE VERY HIGHEST PRIZE, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines. ☞ For sale by C. T. ROBERTS, Ebensburg. [June 3, 1869.-1y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON
my20.-1y. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

SIEVES
AND
WIRE CLOTH!
MANUFACTURED BY
SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 623 Market Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 23, 1869.-3m.

ALTOONA NOT YET IN R...
WOLFF'S MAMMOTH
CLOTHING BAZAAR!!
STILL RIGHT SIDE UP!

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING!
IN IMMENSE PROFUSION!

ALL WANTS SUPPLIED!
ALL TASTES SUITED!
ALL BUYERS PLEASED!
SUITS FOR OLD PEOPLE!
SUITS FOR MIDDLE AGED!
SUITS FOR YOUNG AMERICA!

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
TO FIT EVERY MAN AND BOY!

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,
OF ALL STYLES AND SIZES.

Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

STOCK THE LARGEST!
GOODS THE VERY BEST!
STYLES THE NEATEST!
PRICES THE LOWEST!

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER
of any goods or style desired.

{CALL AND SEE!} {CALL AND SEE!}

{CAN SUIT YOU IN GOODS & PRICES}

STORE ON ANNIE STREET, one door north of the Post Office. Don't mistake the place and there will be no mistake about you getting good bargains.
GODFREY WOLFF.
Altoona, April 28, 1869.-tf.

THOMAS CARLAND,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
NO. 136 VIRGINIA STREET,
Between Julia and Caroline, - ALTOONA.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's price lists, and all other goods in my line Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present peculiar advantage of saving three all freight and drayage, as they are not required to freights from the principal cities and no cartage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality my prices as moderate as city rates. By a fair, upright business, and by promptly satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to the patronage of retail dealers and others Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM, JAS B. ZAHM
ZAHM & SON,
DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES
Usually Kept in a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,
Next Door to the Post Office,
June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.-1y.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPEE'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods.

Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter for Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Shupes's building, on Clinton street, with a full of goods adapted to the fall and winter trade, he is prepared to make up in the latest style and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

THURSDAY, : : : SEPT. 30, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Old Tom's Soliloquy" is well written, but its publication would do no good and might do some harm. Hence we decline to give it publicity.

The two political effusions seeking place in our columns will appear as soon as we can find room for them, which may not be, owing to the political pressure until after the election.

The communication of "Union" is appropriate and well timed, but as it will lose nothing by keeping, for want of room we have taken the liberty of withholding its publication until our next issue.

A GOOD INSTITUTION.—The State Normal School is an excellent institution. For information address J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Erie Co., Pa.

PASSING EVENTS, BRIEFLY CHRONICLED.—The tannery of Mr. Hugh Gallagher, in Allegheny township, was despoiled of a considerable quantity of leather one night recently.

A portion of Bedford county was visited by a severe hail and rain storm on Friday last, and many newly sown fields were utterly ruined, while whole lines of fences were swept away.

Mr. John T. Cuzan, of Armstrong township, Indiana county, fell from a pear tree two weeks ago last Monday, and sustained injuries which caused his death on the Friday following.

Since Friday night last the weather in this latitude has been exceedingly chilly, and cold rains have been frequent and heavy. Warm stoves and warm clothing have come in vogue as a consequence.

Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs, at John Fareira's Popular Fur Emporium, 718 Arch street, Philadelphia. He has enlarged, remodeled and much improved his store for the convenience of customers. Read his adv. and give him a call.

New Post Offices have just been established at the following places in this county: At Glendale, White township—John C. Gates, postmaster; at St. Lawrence, Chest township—M. E. Dietrich, postmaster, and at St. Bonifacius, same township—B. Helfrick, postmaster.

Our clever friend, M. L. Oatman, has presented us with a very unique and altogether original smoke pipe, for which kind consideration we tender him our thanks. Won't some other good fellow send us a package of tip-top smoking tobacco with which to feed the aforesaid pipe?

The concert of the International Troupe, in the old Congregational church, on Wednesday night of last week, was attended by a very large audience, and the vocal music furnished by the troupe as well as the Ebensburg Choral Society was received with frequent manifestations of pleasure.

Edward F. Burke, who has been confined in our county jail since June last, charged with causing the death of Jacob Settlemoyer in Summerhill township, was on Saturday last taken before his Honor, Judge Taylor, on a writ of habeas corpus, and released on $5,000 bonds, to appear and answer at the December term of Court.

Mr. Robert Thomas of Green township, Indiana county, fell from a wagon loaded with boards, on Monday of last week, and the wheel of the wagon passed over his stomach, crushing him so terribly that he died in half an hour afterward. Mr. Thomas was about starting on a trip to his native country, Wales, when the accident happened.

The dedication of the fine new Welsh Congregational church, on Sunday last, attracted a great many strangers to our town, both lay and clerical, and for the time being our streets were thronged with many more than the usual number of church goers. We were not present at the dedication services, and not having been furnished with a report of the proceedings, we can give no more than this brief notice of the occurrence.

The largest democratic meeting, perhaps, that ever assembled in Blacklick township, was held at Belsano on Saturday night last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. We have been furnished with no report of the proceedings, but understand that Messrs. Sechler and Tierney made telling speeches on the occasion. A good meeting also took place at Loretto on the same evening, Messrs. Johnston and Oatman being the orators. The good work goes bravely on.

The pressure came upon the "Immortal J. N.," on Wednesday night last, in the shape of Prof. Lewis' concert, and as the philosopher found it too heavy to bear, he postponed the "lifting of the veil" until Friday night of this week, when we feel sure he will edify, electrify and mystify the largest concourse of people that ever assembled within the walls of the Court House to listen to the lucubrations of any living orator. By the way, we notice that J. W. Kee, a brother of the modern Socrates, is about to bring out a work entitled "A Short Sketch of the Life of the Philosopher, J. N.," and we are sure that the book will meet with an unparalleled sale, as nobody knows all would like to know about that wonderful human enigma, the "Immortal and Irrepressible J. N."

MORE MEETINGS.—In addition to the democratic meetings announced by us last week, the following times and places have been designated by the Chairman of the County Committee for holding meetings, and competent speakers have been chosen to address the people on those occasions. Let there be large gatherings to listen to them.

At St. Augustine, on Saturday next, Oct. 2d, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Henry Rager's, in Jackson township, on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, at 2 o'clock, p. m.

At Fairview, Jackson township, on Wednesday, Oct. 6th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Hemlock, on Thursday, Oct. 7th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Wilmore, on Friday, October 8th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Gallitzin, on Saturday, October 9th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

At Carrolltown, on Saturday, October 9th, at 6 o'clock, p. m.

COME RIGHT ALONG!—MAKE NO DELAY!
Come in your majesty, come in your might,
Come any day, or, if not, come any night;
And coming, behold such a magnificent sight
As your eyes ne'er beheld since they first saw the light;
For at Shoemaker's cheap store, in endless array,
Handsome new goods now make a brilliant display—
And so cheap are they all that you surely will say,
All things considered, they're nearly given away.

ELECTION TICKETS will be ready for delivery at this office the early part of next week.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.—The following report closes the list of Deeds and Assignments left for record at the office of James Griffin, Esq., Register, up to Saturday last, Sept. 25th, 1869:

Geo. W. Osborne and wife to Josiah Heiple, July 24, 1869, piece of land in Yoder tp., $40.

Geo. W. Osborne and wife to Lewis P. Heiple, July 24, 1869, piece of land in Yoder, $12.

F. A. Shoemaker and wife to Ambrose Lantzy, Sept. 4, 1861, 100 acres in Chest tp., $280.

Henry Walters and wife to W. Horace Rose, June 17, 1869, lot and improvements in Johnstown, $2,000.

David Dibert and wife to Jos. Thomas, Aug. 18, 1868, lot in Johnstown, $175.

Geo. W. Ross and wife to Oliver Hill, Nov. 23, 1868, 25 acres in White twp., $600.

John Buck, Sheriff, to Wm S. Baird, March 16, 1861, lot and impr'ts in Johnstown, $205.

Wm. S. Baird to Elizabeth Black, June 27, 1868, lot and impr'ts in Conem'h bor., $1,200.

Elizabeth Black and Sam'l Black to James J. Murphy, August 23, 1869, lot and improvements in Johnstown, $2,930.

Daniel Yoder and wife to Cambria Iron Co., Sept. 11, 1869, 176 acres, 31 perches and improvements in Yoder township, $14,000.

Elwood Mathers and wife to C. I. Co., Aug. 6, 1869, lot in Woodvale, $360.

Margaret M'Mullin to Jane M'Dermitt, Sept. 30, 1868, lot in Allegheny twp., $50.

Sam'l Hochstetler and wife to David Yoder, Feb. 12, 1869, 114 acres and improvements in Richland twp., $7,000.

John T. Davis and wife to Thos. G. Davis, Sept. 13, 1869, 395 acres and 38 perches in Cambria twp., $75

Louis Hartman and wife to John Fritzinger, Oct. 20, 1868, 5 acres in Chest twp., $250.

John Fritzinger and wife to Henry Koch, July 28, 1869, 5 acres in Chest twp., $200.

Dennis Brawley to Francis M'Clarren, Sept. 15, 1862, 16 ac's, 30 per. in Croyle tp., $100

Jos. Skelly and wife to Francis M'Clarren, September 11, 1869, 29 acres and 80 perches in Croyle twp., $490.

Francis A. Buck to Peter A. Bartram, April 28, 1868, 60 acres in Carroll twp., $900.

Henry Alleman and wife to Margaret Jackson, Sept. 8, 1869, 50 acres in White tp., $375.

David Davis, jr., and wife to John Wilkinson and David T. Hammond, 80 acres and 90 perches in Blacklick twp., $400

Peter and Magdalena Rubritz, Ex'rs of Jacob Rubritz, dec'd, to Peter Antretter, Nov. 2, 1868, lot in Franklintown, $225.

Peter Antretter and wife to Peter Rubritz, April 10, 1869, lot in Franklintown, $225

Jona. Berkeybile and wife to Peter Rubritz, Aug. 29, 1868, lot in Franklintown, $250.

Jas. C. Fisher, Trustee, to Dr. Peter Shoenberger and Geo. S. King, Sept. 29, 1852, 1,805 acres and 15 perches in Blacklick and Jackson townships, $1,381.75.

Benj Benshoof and wife to Pat'k Rodgers, May 6, 1868, lot in Millville, $170

Mary A. Jones, Adm'x of Jenkin A. Davis, to John W. Davis, 104 acres and 157 perches in Cambria twp., $1,500.

Peter C. Lehman and wife to David Yoder, Sept. 11, 1869, 252 acres and 61 perches and improvements in Richland twp., $7,500

Jos. Griffith and wife to Rich'd D. Williams, Sept. 4, 1869, 104 acres and 10 perches and improvements in Carroll twp., $2,600

Thomas Callan, Treasurer, to Cambria Co., January 2, 1863, 377 acres and 106 perches in Chest twp., $13 01½.

Commissioners of Cambria County to John Hips, Sept. 10, 1868, 377 acres and 106 perc's in Chest twp., $40.

George Gossart, Ex'r of Jane Gossart, dec'd, to Adam Eash, Aug. 25, 1869, 86 acres and 105 perches in Richland township, $1,039.95.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—This institution, which has just commenced business in the new building, No. 83 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, will, when properly known, have as much business as can be attended to, for it provides a class of accommodation to holders of Government bonds and other valuable securities, and to those having valuable books, papers, etc., to take care of, that has long been needed. The company proposes, for a very reasonable rate of compensation, to take charge of and guarantee the safety of bonds and securities of all kinds, gold and silver plate, books, records, diamonds and valuables of every description. Since Bank robberies have become so frequent and the best constructed ordinary office safe is so easily opened by the skillful burglar, the guarantee offered by this company is of great value; and no danger from fire need be apprehended, as the building is fire proof—the floors being tiles and the counters marble. See advertisement.

P. T. BARNUM.—The publishers, Messrs. J. B. Burr & Co., of Hartford, Conn., have sent us the prospectus and advance sheets of a new book which they are about to issue, entitled "Struggles and Triumphs; or Forty Years' Recollections of P. T. Barnum."—The work will be a true record of the eventful life of this celebrated showman, written by himself, and while it will contain an abundance of matter which cannot fail to interest and amuse, it will be so instructive and edifying in its nature that all who peruse it will find themselves amply repaid for the time and money expended. It will contain over 800 pages, and will be elegantly printed in English and German, and finely illustrated with 33 engravings. It will be sold by subscriptions only, and agents for it are wanted everywhere. Address the Publishers, as above.

A HUGE STOCK.—Since our grocer friend next door, Mr. M. L. Oatman, has been doing business in this place, we have never known him to receive such an immense stock of goods as has been unloaded at his establishment within the last few days. In fact, his store is literally crowded with groceries, provisions, flour, notions, etc., and it is very evident that he is doing a thriving business, as indeed he could not well fail to do on the liberal and enterprising principles which actuate him. The "Eastern Star Flour," with which he supplies his customers, is winning for him a name and a fame, but it is only one of the many prime fresh articles with which he is supplying everybody at the lowest cash prices. Go and see his new stock.

THE GRAND OPENING.—The opening of the great Pacific Railroad was an occasion of great and wide-spread interest, and so will be the Fall and Winter Trade at Oak Hall. On Thursday next, September 23d, Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown make a grand display of their new stock, and invite to it all the readers of our paper. Those who have been present at former "Openings" at Oak Hall, know how pleasant these occasions are, and know how well it pays to spend a while in looking through such a stock of new and fresh clothing.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The October number of this excellent Magazine found its way to our sanctum several days ago. Like all its predecessors, it is brimful of fine engravings, exquisite fashion plates, useful patterns, and the choicest of reading matter. Godey is *the* brightest gem in the literary diadem of America, and such a gem as should find a setting in every well regulated household in the land. Price $3 per year—L. A. Godey, publisher, Philadelphia.

FEED.—Among hundreds of articles sold by A. G. Fry, will be found the largest supply of chop feed that is kept in this market, and people who have hogs or cattle to feed can be supplied with any quantity of the very best article at the lowest price. Buy your feed from Fry.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 27, 1869.

Dear Freeman—A most distressing affair happened about ten o'clock on Saturday night last, (25th inst.) near this place. The dwelling house of Messrs. Fleck and Myers, a double building located in Grubtown, one mile south of Johnstown; on the Somerset road, caught fire in the basement while they were sleeping, and soon gained such headway that the family had merely time to escape, by jumping out of an upper window, after they discovered the fire. Mr. Myers took an only child in his arms and sprang from the window, Mrs. Myers following—all of them reaching the ground in safety. But a little girl of Stewart Osborne, a neighbor, aged about ten years, had come there to sleep that night, as she had often done before, and in the excitement she was forgotten till it was too late to save her, and she perished in the flames. About two o'clock next morning her charred remains were found in the basement of the building. The evening was rainy, and the lurid light attracted hundreds from Johnstown, who at the time were just leaving the Opera House, but by the time they arrived the building with all its contents, was consumed. Mrs. Osborne, who is a near neighbor, was at home at the time with the other children, but Mr. Osborne had not yet reached home when the accident happened. The little girl was in Johnstown the afternoon previous to the fire, and little thought that in a few hours she would meet with such a distressing death. There is much sympathy felt for the family, especially for the mother of the unfortunate child.

A DEATH IN THE LOCK UP.

Another heart-rending affair occurred on last Thursday night in this place. A family living in the Fifth Ward, who have had much domestic trouble owing to the facts that the mother is often disturbed in mind, her craziness arising from disease, and that the oldest daughter has for many years been subject to fits, and was also occasionally demented. The father, who is a sober and industrious man, has had much trouble in preserving peace in the family, as the mother and daughter would often quarrel and tear up the household goods, as if preparing to move. On Thursday the father and husband had to interfere to keep the peace, and, it is said, both parties were chastised; after which, for some reason, the girl, on complaint of a neighbor, was taken to the lock-up, either for safety or for punishment, where, during the night, she took an appoplectic fit and died. A coroner's inquest was held, and after a *post mortem* examination by the physicians, a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts above stated. Our sympathy for the distressed family compels us to suppress names, but there is something here to point a moral and adorn a tale. Different stories are in circulation in regard to the matter, but we know enough to know that the husband has had a severe ordeal to pass through for many years. We deeply sympathize with the surviving daughter, who is an amiable girl of some eighteen summers, and who takes the matter greatly to heart.

THE WEATHER.

September may be set down in the calendar as the warmest and dryest month in the year 1869. Nevertheless, last Saturday night and Sunday not only gave a good shower of rain, but changed the temperature at least thirty degrees on the downward grade. The streams were almost dry, but the rain has given them a propensity to rise.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

For the benefit of the brisk minor panting for twenty-one, who will deposite his first vote this fall, we make the following calculation. If said minor, just twenty-one, would begin to count the national debt now, and count two dollars every second, or one hundred and twenty every minute, working ten hours per day, Sundays not excepted, he would be one-hundred and twenty-eight years old before he would have it all counted. At ten dollars per second he would count thirty-six millions, two hundred and eighty dollars per year; but there are twenty-eight hundred millions to count. It would take him almost eight years to count the interest we pay annually. The national debt in one dollar greenbacks would reach eleven times round the earth.

THEATRES.

Rose and Harry Watkins performed about eleven nights in the Opera House to good audiences during the past two weeks. They go from here to Altoona. We bespeak for them overflowing houses in that city. Some pious people are opposed to theatres, but from what we have seen at theatres we think there is much more danger of these pious people's sons corrupting the theatre, than of the theatre corrupting the pious people's son's. Boys who go to the theatre, and swear, blackguard, throw apple cores, tobacco quids, and the like, and go out to *liquor* every ten minutes, are in no danger of being corrupted by any theatre. Some persons were arrested for disorderly conduct at the Opera House the other night, and put in the lock-up, but the police didn't disturb the young rowdies aforesaid. 'Cause why, their daddies were rich! If young people cannot behave at a theatre, neither can they at a church, or anywhere else. Parents have but a vague idea of what their sons can do when out of their sight.

DON'T DRINK.

A canvassing liquor agent told us the other day that a drink of good brandy could not be bought for less than fifty cents, and other liquors in proportion, and that there was no brandy nor old rye in what was sold at ten and fifteen cents a drink. If this is the case, and the drinker gets nothing for his ten cents but poison that makes a sore mouth, a bad breath, a light head, and a weak stomach, is it not time to quit drinking altogether. We think that every sensible man will like this view of the case and save his money for better purposes.

THE DISTRICT COURT.

Our second term of Court will soon commence. We have hardly got used to a Court yet. It is said there are many cases to be adjudicated. Hope it won't cost the printers anything.

TWO MEN INJURED

Some scaffolding fell at the new German Catholic church on Monday, and two men were injured badly. They fell from the top of the tower, one hundred and thirty feet.—It is a miracle they were not killed.

ROB ROY.

CARROLLTOWN ITEMS.—Our attentive and intelligent correspondent "Buz Fuz," will bear with us in our failure to give his well written and touching "pen picture" a place in our columns this week. The near approach of the election has necessitated the giving of a great deal of our room to political matters, and hence much which we could have wished to publish has been crowded out until next week. The balance of "Buz Fuz's" letter is as follows:

CARROLLTOWN, Sept. 27, 1869.

Dear Freeman—Wednesday last was the liveliest day our town has experienced for a long time, being the occasion of our long talked of and anxiously looked for pic-nic. A goodly number of visitors from other localities were present, and of course everybody and their friends from here and vicinity were early in attendance. The morning of the day fixed for this affair was rather unpropitious, but the genial sun at length pierced the threatening clouds, and everything was then altogether lovely. An accurate discription of our pic-nic is unnecessary, as thrre is a striking similarity in all such festivities, and it will therefore suffice to say that all present on this occasion appeared to enjoy themselves to the utmost.

On Wednesday evening about fifty couple assembled at Blum's Hall, and enjoyed the "tripping of the light fantastic" on their own and neighbor's toes until nearly sunrise the next morning. Several of our Ebensburg friends were present on this festive occasion, and I doubt not, from the observations of your correspondent that night, that they will visit our town frequently in the future, or perhaps eventually locate here.

A forcible entrance was made, by some unknown persons, into the premises of Mr. A. Haug, in this place, one day last week, and several articles, amounting in value to about ten dollars, were abstracted therefrom. The perpetrators escaped undetected.

Yours, BUZ FUZ.

CORN HUSKING.—Our farmer friends and other producers of corn will be pleased to learn that George Huntley can supply them with a simple contrivance which will not only dispense with sore hands but enable them to husk fully twice as much corn as they can do in the ordinary. The "corn husker" is just the thing every cultivator of corn needs, and it is sold by Mr. Huntley at the low price of fifty cents. If you see it you will conclude at once that you cannot afford to do without it.

BE WISE.—Be wise to-day and go to James J. Murphy, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, and select a suit or clothes from the heavy stock of made-up clothing which he has just brought from the East. Mr. Murphy has just got home, and says he has brought with him the largest lot of goods that he ever purshased, and as cheap as dirt, but of the very best cloth and the latest styles. He does not charge you for a look at his goods, but will show them over and over again.

A STORE.—We saw a full grown store on the street the other day. Leopold Mayer has just returned from the city, and having no more room for any more goods inside, had fifty webs of muslin, seventy-five webs of calico twenty-five webs of delaine and twenty webs of alpaca, piled up outside of his store. The show windows were filled with jewelry. Where does he keep? He keeps at the Opera House 212 Main street, Johnstown, Pa. He is always about. Call in!

"THE BOYS" did a rushing business last Saturday at the Houston House, Main street, Johnstown. We mean Murphy & Co. They have laid in a choice selection of fall and winter goods, and are prepared to sell to customers anything in the dry goods line. They will be happy to see all their old friends call, as well as many new ones from different parts of the county. Just ask for Murphey & Co., or, "The Boys," Houston House, Main street, Johnstown.

THAT FASHION PLATE.—We had an argument with Leopold & Brother. We argued that clothes always fit better in the pictures than on the back. Leopold says not. He says he will take your measure and guarantee as good a fit as can be found in any picture or fashion plate. That's the talk. Then go to 241 Main street and get your measure taken forthwith. They also keep ready made clothing of all kinds.

A GIANT'S HAT.—If any person desires to see a giant's hat let him go to L. Cohen & Brother's Show window, 214 Main street, Opera House, Johnstown, and look in. Then go in and buy some ready made clothing, of the latest styles, just brought from the city. Also buy a hat with a looking glass inside and see yourself as others see you. There is nothing like doing things *right* and S. Cohen & Brother do things *writer*

DO YOU?—Do you know that in East Ward there is as well kept and well stocked and as cheap a dry goods and grocery store as there is to be found in the county, and that just now the proprietor, R. R. Davis, is selling remarkably low in order to make room for the big stock which he is going to buy next week?

NO DOUBT OF IT.—Before this reaches the eyes of nine-tenths of our local readers the heavy stock of fall and winter goods which Vallie Barker is now purchasing in the East will be on its way to his cheap store in this place. In the meantime his popular salesman Will. Jones, is fully empowered to sell the present stock at a startling reduction in prices.

AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN of New York, in writing to the proprietors of Roback's Medicines, says: "I have examined the formula you sent me of Roback's Blood Pills, and am glad to notice that you do not use any mercury or other mineral substance in their composition The podophyllin employed is, in my opinion, the best article that can enter into the composition of a cathartic pill, and is one of the most valuable cholagogue cathartics, operating mildly yet effectually, arousing the whole biliary and digestive apparatus. They likewise exert a favorable influence on the cutaneous functions, producing and maintaining a constant moisture of the skin. They must act as a powerful alterative and produce lasting impressions upon the glandular system and secretory organs, and produce evacuations from the bowels when mercurial and other agents fail. Their action upon the liver must be specific, arousing the secretions and producing free bilious evacuations, and in chronic heptic derangements with dyspepsia they are invaluable. Their range of application is, perhaps, more extensive than any other cathartic or liver pill, combining, as they do, the active principle of mandrake root and black cohosh in such an eminent degree, and are really a desirable family medicine, which can be taken at all times by children, as well as adults, with the happiest results."

Roback's Blood Pills are made both with and without sugar coating, and can be obtained of Lemmon & Murray, at 25 cents per box.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—The Boston *Traveller* says: This Bitters is very generally used throughout the United States and Europe, and the Proprietor has received the most complimentary testimonials from thousands who have experienced its beneficial effects. It is an acknowledged preventive for Cholera, and highly recommended for Debility, Prostration of the System, Disorders of the Digestive Organs, Liver Complaints, and numerous other diseases.—The Bitters is not a liquor preparation, contains no intoxicating ingredients whatever, gives tone to the whole system, and is very carefully prepared by one of the most scientific chemists and pharmaceutists in America, from roots and herbs gathered in Germany. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC combines the ingredients of the Bitters with *pure* Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulant is necessary. It is a preparation of rare value, and most agreeable to the palate. Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Sold everywhere. [sept.30.1m.

"ONWARD! RIGHT ONWARD!
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the six hundred."

But larger by hundreds multiplied into millions than the doomed band in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade riding to swift destruction, and hugging the miseries of death on the way, by suffering wilfully from that scourge. Fever and Ague, or Chills and Fever, and other kindred diseases, when by using MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS their disease can be effectually conquered. This complaint is common and dangerous, and untold thousands are exposed to it. MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS is a certain cure for it and an equally powerful PREVENTATIVE. If used regularly as a tonic it will ward off this and other diseases. Use it in time—delays are dangerous. Sold by all druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

DIED.

McCULLOUGH.—At the Cadwell House, Lancaster, Pa., on Friday last, 24th inst., Solomon McCullough, Esq., a native of Donegal county, Ireland, in the 82d, year of his age.

Mr. McCullough, was formerly a resident of Munster township, and was well known to many of the citizens. He had been engaged during a large portion of his life as a contractor on canals and railroads in various sections of the country, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. His remains were interred in the Catholic graveyard at Summitville, this county on Saturday last.

STORM.—At St. Mary's Mission, Kansas, on Sept., 14th 1869. Mrs. Margaret Storm, wife of Michael J. Storm, Esq., recently of Gallitzin this county, aged about 50 years. May she rest in peace.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Carroll township, Cambria county, about the 15th of June last, FOUR EWES and ONE LAMB—three of them having both ears cropped and the other two each one ear cropped. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
PETER CAMPBELL.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 30, 1869.-3t.*

STRAY HORSE.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on the 20th day of August last, a GRAY HORSE, with a sore about his tail or rump—supposed to be 10 or 12 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.
GEORGE RUTLEDGE.
Clearfield Twp., Sept. 30, 1869.-3t.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!



JNO. FAREIRA,
718 ARCH ST.,
Middle of the Block, bet'n 7th and 8th Sts., south side,
Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and quality of FANCY FURS for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Having enlarged, remodeled and improved my old and favorably known FUR EMPORIUM, and having imported a very large and splendid assortment of all the different kinds of Furs from first hands, in Europe, and have had them made up by the most skillful workmen, I would respectfully invite my friends of Cambria and adjacent counties to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in this city. All Furs Warranted. No misrepresentations to effect sales.
JOHN FAREIRA,
sep.30.-4m. 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

THE
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
INCORPORATED FOR THE SAFE KEEPING OF
BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES!
NO. 83, FOURTH AVENUE.
GUARANTEE RATES.

	FOR A YEAR OR LESS PERIOD.
Government and all other Coupon Securities, including Bank Bills,	$1 00 per $1,000.
Gold Coin or Bullion,	1 25 " 1,000.
Silver Coin or Bullion,	2 00 " 1,000.
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of full value, and rate subject to adjustm't for bulk, on a basis of	1 00 " 100.

Deeds, Mortgages and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year each, or according to bulk.
Wills, $5, which premium covers the remainder of the life of the maker.
The Company is also prepared to rent small Iron Safes, (each furnished with a Tin Box,) inside its Burglar Proof Vault, the Renter exclusively holding the key thereof, at the following rates, viz: $15, $20, $30, $60, $75 and $100 per annum. Also, to Store Books of Account, Records, Valuable Title Papers, &c., at reasonable rates. No charge less than $1.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
Vice President—HENRY LLOYD.
Directors—WM. PHILLIPS, HENRY LLOYD, WM. REA, WM. M. LYON, JAMES I. BENNETT, BYRON H. PAINTER, JOS. S. MORRISON, GEORGE BLACK, CURTIS G. HUSSEY.
Secretary and Treasurer—S. F. VON BONNHORST. [Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1869.-3m]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE!—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises in Washington township, Cambria county, one mile west of Cresson, on the line of the Pa. R. R., on SATURDAY, OCT. 9TH, 1869, the following real estate, to wit: SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, more or less, 40 ACRES of which are improved and under good fence, and have thereon erected a substantial FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and a LOG and FRAME STABLE. The remaining 20 ACRES are well wooded. There is an excellent ORCHARD and good springs of pure water on the premises.
☞ Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, p. m., at which time terms will be made known.
ALEXANDER BRADLEY.
Washington Twp., Sept. 23, 1869.-3t.*

DWELLING AND STORE HOUSE AND THREE LOTS OF GROUND IN LORETTO FOR SALE!—The undersigned offers at private sale, on fair terms and easy payments, 3 Lots of Ground in Loretto boro', on which there are erected a 2½ story Frame House, 60x40 feet, containing a Store Room, 24x18 feet, and four other rooms on the first and five rooms on the second floor, all newly painted, a Warehouse, Stable, Lumber Yard, 2 Corn Cribs, Buggy Shed, and other necessary outbuildings. The property is a most desirable one, and will be sold cheap.
Loretto, Sept. 23, 1869. F. JACOB.

ESTATE OF MICHAEL LEAVY, DEC'D.—Whereas Letters Testamentary on the last will and testament of MICHAEL LEAVY, Esq., late of the Borough of Loretto, Cambria county, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to make payment without delay.
MARGARET LEAVY, Executrix.
AUG. WALTERS, Executor.
Loretto, Sept. 2, 1869. 6t.*

1869. A NEW THING, A BIG THING, 1869.
And a GOOD THING in EBENSBURG.
ROYALTY SUPERCEDED!
The "House of Tudor" Surrendered TO THE SMALL FRY!
NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!
New Inducements!
High Street! Low Prices!
A. G. FRY
Has taken possession of the rooms on High Street, (three doors from Centre Street,) recently occupied by R. H. Tudor, into which he has just introduced a mammoth assortment of
DRY & DRESS GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, &c.,
consisting of everything and much more than any dealer in this "neck of timber" has ever pretended to keep, and every article of which will be
SOLD VERY CHEAP FOR CASH!
OR IN EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
NO DEALER KEEPS BETTER GOODS!
NO DEALER KEEPS MORE GOODS!
NO DEALER SELLS CHEAPER!
NO DEALER SELLS MORE!
TRY FRY! TRY FRY!! TRY FRY!!!
Buy from Fry! Buy from Fry!!
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY the finest Dress Goods at the fairest prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Muslins, Checks, Ginghams, Tickings, Shirtings, Denims, Drills, Jeans, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Delaines, Lawns, Prints, &c., &c., and wish to get the full worth of your money.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear, unexcelled in quality and nowhere undersold in prices.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hardware, Queensware, Glassware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., of the handsomest styles at the lowest figures.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY Hams, Sides, Shoulders, Mess Pork, Fish, Salt, Lard, Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Coffee, Sugar, Teas, Soaps, Candles, Spices, or anything else in that line.
TRY FRY IF YOU WANT TO BUY anything and everything worth buying, and be sure that at all times you will be supplied at the LOWEST CASH RATES.
Oh my! my eye! it is no lie
That at the Dry Goods Store and Grocery
Just opened by A. G. Fry,
On the street called High,
More for your money you can buy
Than from any one else, far or nigh.
☞ I design to keep a full line of DRESS GOODS of the most desirable styles and textures, and as I am determined to sell as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST, I respectfully solicit a call from all the ladies, and especially from those who have been in the habit of visiting other places to make their purchases. Whatever you want to buy, be sure first to try the store of A. G. FRY.
Ebensburg, May 27, 1869.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!
PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to
BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.
☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.
Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1866.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.
☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 8, 1868. Photographer

ESTATE OF THOMAS NOBLE, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary to the estate of THOMAS NOBLE, late of White township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for settlement.
ELIZA NOBLE, Executrix,
JOHN GLASGOW, Executor.
White Twp., Sept. 23, 1869.-6t.

CALLAN HOUSE FOR SALE.—



The well known, commodious and popular summer resort, the CALLAN HOUSE, located at Cresson, is offered at private sale on accommodating terms. It is a most desirable property, the buildings being all new and in the best of order. The wish to sell is prompted solely by a desire to quit the business. For price, terms, etc., apply in person or by letter to WILLIAM CALLAN,
Sept. 16, 1869.-2m. Cresson, Pa.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—I announce myself as a candidate for the office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER at the ensuing election, and, if elected, pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office honestly and impartially.
THOMAS WILTS.
Clearfield Twp., Sept. 2, 1869.-te.*

MT. GALLITZIN SEMINARY
FOR SMALL BOYS!
Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa.



THIS INSTITUTION, under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is situated in one of the most delightful and healthy locations in the State. The place is famed throughout the country for its bracing air, pure water and magnificent scenery, in which it stands without a rival.
Boys received between the ages of four and twelve years. The discipline and mode of instruction is adapted to the age of the pupil.—NO CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.
TERMS PER SESSION:
Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, &c., $225.
NO EXTRAS.
Each child will be required to be provided with four suits of clothing, (the uniform will be gray trimmed with black, zouave pants,) suitable to the different seasons. He must also have six changes of underclothing, six pairs of stockings, four pairs of boots or shoes, a cloak or overcoat, six towels, six table napkins, a table knife and fork, silver spoon and goblet, dressing box furnished with combs, etc., valise and postage stamps.
Bulletins informing parents or guardians of the health, proficiency, etc., of their children sent every three months.
The Scholastic Year commences on the second Monday of September and closes about the middle of July.
Reference can be made to Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec or any of the clergy of the diocese.
For further particulars apply to or address
MOTHER SUPERIOR.
Aug. 5, 1869. tf. Ebensburg, Pa.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Best Brands of Cigars and Tobacco,
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish
COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES,
of the latest and most approved patterns, THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.
The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.
Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.
☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.
OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE!
HAVING recently enlarged our store we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LAWSON & BAKER
FRANKLIN STREET,
In the Old POST OFFICE BUILDING
Johnstown, Pa,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND DEALERS IN
WESTERN PRODUCE
LAWSON & BAKER keep constantly on hand a large supply of SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TEAS, COFFEES, FLOUR, BACON, POTATOES, DRIED and GREEN FRUITS, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c., &c.
Orders solicited from retail dealers, and satisfaction in goods and prices guaranteed.
Johnstown, April 28, 1869.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.
M. E. JONES, PRACTICAL TAILOR, respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity that he has commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the room adjoining the residence of Mr. Thomas Todd and opposite the store of A. A. Barker & Son, East Ward, Ebensburg. By strict attention to business and a determination to give entire satisfaction in the quality and price of work done by me, I hope to merit a fair share of patronage. Special care will be taken in the cutting and fitting of garments. July 1, 1869.-3m.*

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.